

## DIVORCE

### And Alimony Suit Is Filed By Maude Cooper

### Against Dan'l R. Cooper Alleging Gross Neglect

### Court Allows Attorneys To Sign Suttles' Bond

### Logsdon Didn't Want Freedom From Jail

### Other Notes Of Interest From Temple Of Justice

Maude Cooper has commenced a suit for divorce and alimony in the court of common pleas of Knox county against Daniel R. Cooper. The plaintiff states they were married in Knox county March 24, 1908, and that one son, 17 months old, was born to them. The plaintiff charges the defendant with gross neglect and states that he refused to furnish a home for the plaintiff after their marriage. She states that she was compelled to furnish a home for herself and was compelled to leave the defendant on September 25, 1908. She alleges that during their married life the defendant furnished her with only \$20. She claims that the defendant is worth about \$2,000 and is able of earning from \$50 to \$60 per month. She asks for temporary alimony and upon final hearing asks for a divorce, alimony, the custody of the minor child and that she may be restored to her former name, Maude White. L. B. Houck is the attorney for the plaintiff.

#### The Suttles Case—

Clerk of Courts Bermon has received word from Judge Seward of Newark that in the case of Charles Suttles, now confined in the county jail on a charge of attempted rape, that the court would accept the names of attorneys on the bond. This does not apply to other cases but in this instance only.

#### Don't Want Out—

George Logsdon, who was locked up in the county jail a day or so ago for raising a disturbance at his room on West High street, seems to prefer the county jail to liberty. Sheriff Parker told Logsdon Saturday morning that he could have his freedom, but Logsdon refused to leave the jail and is still confined in the county bastille.

#### Accounts Filed—

The following accounts have been filed in the probate court of Knox county:

First and final of Clinton M. Rice, administrator of Eliza Brandbury showing the sum of \$255.50 to have been received and the same sum paid out.

First and final of A. J. Workman, administrator of Austin Meek. Received \$1,322.69, paid out the same amount.

First and final of A. J. Workman, administrator of Olive P. Johnson, showing the following: Received \$2,731.24, paid out \$2,380.69, balance \$350.55.

Second and final account of Drusilla Pipes, guardian Russell Pipes, showing the following: Received \$116.60, paid out the same amount.

#### Deeds Filed—

Henry G. Jones to Martha Gaddis, 20 acres in Wayne, \$750.

Abner M. Dunmire to Ivan Otho Dunmire, lot 7 in North Liberty, \$800.

#### How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. L. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NOTE: You can't beat biscuits made out of Gold Medal Flour—no sah. MARK.

## HORSES

### Burned To Death In Fire At Hunts Station

### Barn Struck By Lightning During Storm

### Hay, Grain And Farm Implements Destroyed

A large barn owned by Mr. E. W. Ewers, which is located about three miles east of Hunt's Station, was completely destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. At about 4:30 o'clock in the morning Mr. Way, who lives near the place where the barn stood, heard a sharp peal of thunder, which was preceded by a vivid flash of lightning. Thinking little of this, he did not investigate to see if any damage had been done, but about ten minutes later, he saw a reflection against his window, apparently caused by fire. He got up and looked out of the window and discovered the barn, which by this time was a mass of flames. Quickly summoning aid, he made an attempt to save the three fine horses, which he knew to be in the stable of the barn, but in this he failed as the heat was too great and the animals were left to perish. In addition to this loss, the barn was full of hay, grain and farm implements, all of which were destroyed. Fortunately no one was injured during the fire, as a number of daring attempts were made to rescue the suffering animals from the stable. The loss to Mr. Ewers will probably exceed one thousand dollars over the small insurance which he carried on his property.

## ANNUAL

### Picnic Of The Old Soldiers A Pleasant Event

The annual picnic of the members of the Knox county G. A. R. was held at Lake Hiawatha park on Friday. A goodly number of veterans were present in the morning as well as a large crowd of Sons of Veterans and friends. The afternoon, however, was marked with the special events. The program was begun at two o'clock and was thoroughly enjoyed. It was opened by an address by Judge George Coyner. In his address, he mentioned a number of things which interested the old veterans very much. The most interesting statements made by Mr. Coyner were concerning his interviews with a number of Confederate veterans several weeks ago. He stated that the southern men were universal in their beliefs that it was for the good of the country that the war terminated as it did and that they were glad that the northern cause triumphed. The rest of the program was carried out as published in the Banner several days ago. About five hundred people were present in the afternoon to enjoy the various athletic events and the addresses which made up the program.

### GOOD TIME MADE

### By Sanderson And Lake On Their Trip To Indianapolis

Messrs W. E. Sanderson and Walter Lake, who left the city Friday morning at 6:15 in an automobile for Indianapolis, Ind., to attend the races, made unusually good time on their trip. Starting at 6:15 in the morning they arrived at Richmond, Ind., at 1 o'clock where they stopped for dinner. They arrived at Indianapolis at 5 o'clock in the evening.

## OBITUARY

Edward Wilson  
Edward Wilson, aged 78 years, died at his home at 608 East Vine street Saturday morning at ten o'clock after a long illness of a complication of diseases. The deceased was born Feb. 11, 1832, at Brownsville, Pa. He was married twice, his second wife surviving him in addition to eight children, five brothers and one sister. The funeral services were conducted Saturday afternoon at 3 p. m. by the Rev. G. A. Reeder. The remains were shipped over the B. & O. railroad to Waterloo, Iowa, where the interment will take place.

## The Story of the Short Ballot Cities

A Series of Articles on the New Commission Form of Municipal Government  
By RICHARD S. CHILDS

A peaceful revolution!  
City after city sweeping away boards of aldermen, mayors and a host of minor officials and setting up new municipal governments on a brand new plan! A hundred cities have voted for the scheme; sixty-eight have obtained it. The whole nation looks on with amazed enthusiasm at towns that not only get good government, but keep it, election after election! There is probably not a single city which has not its group of men who are enthusiastically organizing some endeavor to secure the commission form of government for their town.

### I. What the "Commission Form" Is

THE spread of this movement is all the more striking because it was begun entirely by accident. Galveston, Tex., after the great flood of 1900 was practically wiped out. So much progressive and constructive work was demanded of the city government that the old system of a board of aldermen and the usual string of independent elective officers broke down. A group of business men petitioned the state government to suspend the local government and replace it temporarily with a commission of five men. This was done, and the whole city was put under the control of five men, three of whom were appointees of the governor. This was where the term "commission" originated, and the name for want of a better description has stuck to it ever since, although the board is no longer a "commission" in the true sense of the word at all.

This commission in Galveston was able to make decisions and get things accomplished in half the time that it took the old board of aldermen to get a resolution referred to a committee. The commission planned and built a sea wall to protect the city against further floods, raised the ground level of a large part of the town, got the city government running again at one-third less annual cost, made a number of important improvements and at the same time reduced the debt and the tax rate.

After two years, during which the politicians were finding precious little to do, the commission was made entirely elective by popular vote, much to the dismay of many good persons in the town, who had been much pleased with the practical success of the governor's commission. Their fears, however, proved groundless, for the people proceeded to elect the same commission and have continued to do it at every election since. Except by death there has been only one change in the personnel of the commission since the beginning.

Galveston's claim that it was the best governed city in the United States made Houston jealous, and after a few years this city petitioned for a similar government and was granted it. Dallas, El Paso, Denison, Waco and Austin have since then followed suit, leaving San Antonio, now the only important city in the state which has not adopted the plan.

A few years after Galveston first began to attract attention some civic workers in Des Moines began to study the subject of popular government in fundamental fashion. They devised what has since become known as the "Des Moines plan," which is simply the commission form of government, with certain interesting additions, known as the initiative, referendum, recall and nonpartisan primary. By the terms of the initiative provision a certain number of people are permitted to present a petition to the commission demanding the passage of a certain ordinance, and if the commission sees fit to refuse the request the matter must be settled by popular vote. By the referendum provision certain matters, particularly the granting of franchises to public utility corporations, must be approved by popular vote before they become law. By the terms of the recall provision, the presentation of a petition containing a certain number of signatures may force any member of the commission to submit the question of his continuance in office to a new election immediately. The nonpartisan primary is simply an eliminating election. All candidates are nominated by petition (no party labels), and the leading ten remain on the ballot for the final election.

The elimination of the party name, symbol and column from the ballot, is a highly significant and characteristic feature of the commission form of government. It excludes the political machines from a great strategic advantage and leaves independent candidates on an exact equality with those proposed by the organizations. The ballot is simply a list of names with a square opposite each, and the voter is instructed to "vote for five." Instead of having a ticket ready made for him, each voter makes up his own ticket. The fact that only five men are to be selected makes this task simple, and there has been found to be no difficulty about it in practice. This Short Ballot, which the voter can vote without the guidance of political experts, is the central and vital feature of the commission plan.

The publicity attendant on the installation of the new government in Des Moines gave the movement new stimulus throughout the country, and it began to be known as the latest and most up to date thing in city government. Many towns adopted it from

a mere desire to be abreast of the times and to show the world that they were progressive and enterprising. In some cases the plan met with vigorous opposition, sometimes with a complete lack of interest, while in some cities it carried by an overwhelming vote. Colorado Springs and other cities made a few alterations in the Des Moines plan, such as having the members of the commission elected for terms arranged to expire in rotation, and forbidding party nominations. Grand Junction, Colorado, added the preferential ballot, whereby the voter indicates on the ballot his first, second and third choice. There are various ways of counting the votes, and while the one adopted in Grand Junction is not the most scientific way, it results in a more accurate analysis of public opinion than the plan of straight plurality elections. The preferential ballot makes a primary election needless and thus saves expense.

The minor variations of the commission plan are endless. Except where a state has adopted a general law covering all cities of a certain class, it may be said that no two cities have charters that are alike. Each charter revision commission has reviewed the work done in other cities and has sagely made a few pet alterations in it. In Galveston, for instance, the mayor was the chairman of the commission; otherwise he had no special duties. None of the members of the Galveston commission has specific control over any one department, although there has grown up the custom of allowing each member to specialize in a certain department, and before election it is generally understood which departments the candidates expect to interest themselves in. All matters are decided by majority vote. The members of the commission are paid nominal salaries and are not expected to give all their time to the city and, in fact, simply devote an hour or two a day to it.

Houston gave the mayor veto power over the vote of his four associates on the commission (he has never used it) and allowed the mayor to make certain appointments, paid the members good salaries and demanded that the commissioners devote all their time to the city. Each member of the Houston commission becomes the active superintendent of one of the five departments. This feature has been rather generally followed in other commission governed cities.

An exact definition of the commission plan of government is thus seen to be impossible. The only feature wherein all these "commission" government coincide is the concentration of all the powers of the city, both legislative and executive, in a single small board.

Never in our political history has any phenomenon of this nature been examined with such minuteness or by so many investigators.

Ex-President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard made a tour of the commission governed cities, or "short ballot cities," as he prefers to call them, and returned to Boston so enthusiastic that he was able to win over the town to an acceptance of some of the fundamental features of the plan. Another elaborate inquiry was made by a committee of the state legislature of Illinois, from which everybody expected a hostile report. The committee, however, reported strongly in favor of the plan, stating that everywhere they found that it had won the approval of the people who lived under it.

There have been many explanations offered for the undoubted relative successes of the commission plan. The abolition of the wards, for example, is frequently quoted as an ample reason for the relative success of the new plan. But there are many cities in the United States in which there are no wards. Galveston itself had none before the flood, her city council being elected at large. Commission government is a very common way of governing counties throughout the United States, and the plan there has not been a conspicuous success. There have been many other elected commissions, such as the trustees of the sanitary district of Illinois, and they likewise have never attracted attention by their superior efficiency.

Another loosely reasoned argument frequently used to promote the adoption of the commission plan has been the statement that it is "like a business corporation with its board of directors." Like most catch phrases, however, this statement is only partly true. To be like a business corporation the commission would have to choose a business manager for the city, who in turn would appoint all subordinates and run the business of the city subject to periodical review by the commission. The commission plan, however (except in Galveston), actually provides for the election of department superintendents by the stockholders—a form of organization which has no parallel in business practice.

Most of the explanations are only half true, because they involve a study only of the internal mechanism of the government, whereas the real difference between the old and the new comes at the point of contact between the government and the people, as will be explained in detail in later articles.

## ADDRESSES

### Before Conference In Interest Of Temperance

### Rev. J. T. Black Named On Auditing Committee

Zanesville, O., Sept. 3.—An innovation at the Muskingum annual conference Friday was an Anti-Saloon league address by the Rev. Donald McIntire Ross, who was petitioned to address the organization by the committee on temperance, composed of Rev. C. E. Stockdale, Rev. R. D. Dean, Rev. Alexander Clendenning and Messrs. C. C. Zartman and A. M. Ewalt.

The program for Friday was not carried out exactly as announced. The volume of business was so great that the conference was unable to hear the missionary addresses and the Rev. Dr. Greenfield's lecture, "The Preaching of Jesus," was delivered in the evening instead of at the afternoon session. The conference hopes to catch up with itself today and complete the program as per schedule.

Committees were appointed on Friday afternoon. Rev. J. T. Black of Mt. Vernon was appointed chairman of the Auditory committee.

## SITE

### For Hiawatha Assembly Soon To Be Selected

The Hiawatha Assembly committee will meet in Columbus next Tuesday afternoon to consider the future of the assembly. The committee has visited a number of sites for Chautauqua purposes and it is probable that a site will be selected by the committee at this meeting.

## INSECT PESTS

### How To Control Them Demonstrated At Fair

### Practical Suggestions By College Of Agriculture

The exhibit made at the county fair by the College of Agriculture will have something worth thinking about in every feature.

The control of insect and weed pests can be learned by studying the life history of the pest. New varieties of fruit can be propagated and trees protected. Economy in feeding results from knowing the purpose in feeding and the elements in the feeds. Some practical hints will be found in the exhibit made by the College of Agriculture at the Knox county fair. Taste in dress and decoration in the home and the improvement of the interior and exterior of the rural school and home should find their counterpart in good taste in the dining room and kitchen. The College of Agriculture is mindful of its duty in offering some suggestions.

Now this exhibit made by the College of Agriculture is not the greatest and the only exhibit but the fact that some of the most practical suggestions are offered without price for admission puts it up to you whether or not you care to hear or see what the state is trying to do.

This display is not made for entertainment; it is made for instruction. We need both to live well. What cannot be secured in one place may be secured at another. The College of Agriculture will try to do its part to instruct. The large banner or sign will show you the way.

### NEW PASTOR

### Has Been Called For The Calvary Baptist Church

The Rev. M. Tooney of Ft. Wayne, Ind., has been called as pastor of the Calvary Baptist church of this city and will enter upon his new field of labor on Sunday. All members of the church are expected to be present.

## NOTED

### Catholics From All Lands To Gather At Montreal

### Next Week To Attend The Eucharistic Congress

### Personal Representative Of Pope To Be Present

### St. James Cathedral To Be The Rendezvous

### Of The Delegates While In City Of Montreal

Montreal, Sept. 3.—For the first time since its inception the International Eucharistic Congress, which is the most important official assembly in the calendar of the Catholic Church after that of the College of Cardinals at Rome, is to be held this year in America. The city of Montreal, which has been aptly termed "the Rome of North America," is to have the honor of entertaining the congress, whose near approach is already evidenced by the presence on the streets, in the hotels and about the railroad stations and boat landings of innumerable men whose distinguished bearing and clerical garb denote their priestly calling.

The gathering of the Eucharistic Congress this year will be remarkable in several respects. First, that, in the person of Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, there will be present a personal representative of the Holy Father of Rome, and again, apart from the papal legate, there will be a number of other Cardinals in Montreal at the same time. It is many years since so many members of the Sacred College have assembled together in any country outside of Italy.

Among them are Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, and Cardinal League, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland. Some of the other eminent prelates who will have prominent parts in the proceedings and the majority of whom have already reached the city are Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Archbishop O'Connell of Boston, Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, Archbishop Blenk of New Orleans, Archbishop Farley of New York, Archbishop Quigley, Chicago; Mgr. Sbarretti, Apostolic Delegate to Canada; Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to the United States; Archbishop Howley of St. John, Newfoundland, Archbishop Langevin of Manitoba, Archbishop McNeill of Vancouver, Archbishop McCarly of Halifax, Bishop Gabriels of

Ogdensburg, Bishop McPaul of Trenton, Bishop Garvey of Altoona, Bishop Harkins of Providence, Bishop Kelley of Savannah, Bishop Healin of Natchez, Bishop Keane of Cheyenne, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln, Bishop Henneaux of Wichita, and Bishop Muldoon of Rockford, Ill.

In addition to those named the attendance will include hundreds of other notable representatives of the Catholic Church in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America and the countries of Europe. The laity as well as the clergy will be well represented. Probably the most notable laymen to be present is the Duke of Norfolk, the premier duke of England.

The great rendezvous of the congress on the devotional side will be St. James' Cathedral. Here, next Tuesday evening, the great gathering will be formally inaugurated with a solemn reception in honor of the Cardinal Legate. Each morning during the sitting of the congress high mass will be celebrated. Each evening there will be vespers and benediction. On Thursday a midnight mass for men will be celebrated in Notre Dame Church.

Archbishop O'Connell of Boston has been chosen to preach the open-air sermon on Fletcher's Field, where an imposing altar has been erected. Pontifical high mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church next Saturday, where Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis will preach. The next morning Cardinal Gibbons will preach in St. James' Cathedral and the Cardinal Legate himself will officiate.

Undoubtedly the most spectacular event in connection with the congress will be the pontifical mass to be sung in the open air in Mount Royal Park Friday morning. There will be the greatest procession of prelates of the Catholic church, of priests and of Catholic societies which has ever been seen on this continent, accompanied by all the pomp and splendor of which the Catholic ceremonies are susceptible.

Several of the largest halls in the city have been engaged for the business meetings of the congress. These meetings will be divided into French and English for the hearing and discussion of papers by the most eminent clerical and lay scholars of the church.

The first International Eucharistic Congress was held at Lille, France, in 1881, but was extremely small compared with those held since. They had their origin in a number of pilgrimages to well-known churches with the object of honoring the blessed sacrament, or in other words, of rendering homage to the fundamental Roman Catholic belief of the real local importance, and in due time a permanent committee was appointed and arranged for their organization on an international basis. This is the second occasion on which the congress has been convened in an English-speaking country. The first occasion was the meeting of the congress in London several years ago.

## STAUFFER'S

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## Boys' School Clothing



Going to fit out your "little man" for school Tuesday. We have very interesting values to offer you. Let us show you boy the best clothes sold in Mt. Vernon, and on the price we'll save you from \$1 to \$2 on his suit or top coat.

BOYS' \$6 AND \$7 "WEARWELL" SUITS, with 2 pairs of lined Knicker pants, marked to sell for \$5

We can fit your boy out in every thing to wear—Caps, Stockings, Underwear, Etc.

## EXTRA!

25 doz. Boys' Knickerbocker pants, cut full and good material, all sizes, 4 to 16 yrs. 50c

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Just across the Square, N. E. Corner.